LIST OF UN PAPERS AND OUTCOMES FROM THE 18TH SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
AGENDA ITEM	**UN PAPER**	**OUTCOME**
1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA		
Adoption of the Agenda	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/35, Add.1 and -/Add.2 (Secretariat) Provisional agenda, list of documents and annotations, provisional timetable	---
	Background documents (Secretariat): ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/32 and -/Add.1 and -/Add.2 Report of the Sub-Committee on its 16th session ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34 and -/Add.1 and -/Add.2 Report of the Sub-Committee on its 17th session	---
2. DEVELOPMENT OF PROVISIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF GASES		
2 (a) Gas cylinders and other gas receptacles and **2 (b) Multiple element gas containers (MEGCs)**	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34 and ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34/Add.1 Report of the Working Group & INF 68	This report was included as background information. The working group may a great deal of progress in developing text for incorporation into the UN Model Regulation. It was agreed that the text could be adopted into the Model Regulation in December on the basis that it not be immediately incorporated into modal, regional or national regulations to allow for further refinement during the 2001-2002 biennium. The COE will decide on this matter in December. The pressure receptacle working group will reconvene at the December session of the COE. The chairman of the working group has provided the text agreed to during the meeting to the working group members for review and a final document will be submitted to the UN COE by September 15, 1999. CGA and BAM agreed to review the filling limit requirements for consideration in December and Transport Canada will incorporate the quality conformance text from the agreed upon ISO technical report14600 prior to the December session.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/31(Canada)	This paper provided comments on the text in the report of the gas cylinders working group. The majority of these comments were adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/38 (AEGPL)	This paper provided comments on the text in the report of the gas cylinders working group from the 17th session of the SCOE. The US did not support the adoption of the AEGPL proposals. It was agreed to defer any discussion on LPG gas cylinder requirements during the current biennium. It was agreed to convene a meeting between European and North American LPG gas industry representatives to develop a mutually acceptable proposal for LPG gas cylinder requirements.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/51(USA)	This paper provided the US comments relevant to the working group report from the 17th session of the SCOE. The majority of the comments provided in the US proposal were adopted by the working group. The working group made a great deal of progress during the meeting. The US comments on welded, composite and cryogenic cylinder standards were addressed by deferring incorporation of these standards until the 2001-2002 biennium.

3. TRANSPORT IN BULK IN PORTABLE TANKS AND FREIGHT CONTAINERS		
3 (a) Miscellaneous draft amendments to Chapters 4.2 and 6.6	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/37 (Italy) Refrigerant gases	This paper indicated that some of the filling limits for a number of refrigerant gases (R404A, R407A, R407B and R407C) are incorrect. The paper proposed revised filling limits for these refrigerant gases. The US supported this paper. The proposal was adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/5 (IMO) Editorial and technical amendments to the UN Model Regulations. See Agenda Item 5. INF.10 (CEFIC) INF.34 (Secretariat) INF.67 (Secretariat)	This paper identified differences between the reformatted IMO text (Amdt. 30) and the 11th revised edition of the UN Model Regulations. There were also INF papers from ICAO and the Joint Meeting of ADR/RID identifying similar issues. A working group was convened to address all of the specific proposals. The working group considered each of the proposals and provided feedback to the SCOE in order to further harmonize the requirements of the Model Regulation with the reformatted IMDG Code (Amdt. 30), 2001-2002 ICAO TI and the reformatted ADR/RID.
3 (b) New provisions for the transport of solid substances in tanks	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/47 (Germany) New provisions for the transport of solid substances in tanks	This paper includes some information that Germany was asked to provide consistent with the work to develop requirements for the transport of elevated temperature solid substances in tanks. At the 17th session of the SCOE, an informal working group developed amendments to the Model Regulations to address these requirements (see ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34/Add.2, pp 21-22). The SCOE confirmed the draft amendments proposed to Chapter 6.7 of the Model Regulations and agreed to include a reference to IP56 which establishes minimum requirements for protection of electrical equipment from damage due to the ingress of moisture especially relevant to the sea transport environment.
3 (c) New provisions for the transport of solid substances in bulk in freight containers	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/29 (Germany) Amendment to 1.2.1, 4.3 and 6.8	In this paper Germany proposed to revise the Recommendations to include provisions for the transport of solid dangerous goods in bulk. Requirements for bulk containers were proposed to be added in parts 1, 4 and 6 of the Model Regulations. The basic intent of the proposal was to allow the use of non-spec bulk packagings for certain low hazard materials similar to the assignment of 173.240 and 173.241 to certain low hazard materials in the HMR. The US did not support this approach in the German paper and indicated that for multimodal transport there should be a limited number of substances allowed to be transported in non-spec bulk packagings. The proposal was considered overly complex with few substantive provisions that provide any safety benefit. The paper focused on the use of freight containers. The S/C asked that a revise proposal deal with all types of containers. Germany agreed to prepare a formal document for the December COE meeting taking into account comments made during the session.
4. TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS DOCUMENTATION		

4. Documentation	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/1999/58 and -/Add.1 (USA) Harmonization of transport document requirements	Consistent with the Committee's decision at its twentieth session to harmonize the documentation requirements for dangerous goods, the United States had previously submitted a review of the documentation requirements in various national, regional and international transport regulations. The US indicated that while the requirements in the various regulations (i.e. UN Model Regulations, IMDG Code, ICAO TI) are in need of harmonization, they are adequate and that there is no reason for substantial amendments. With the exception of some documentation requirements in national and modal regulations, the requirements are relatively consistent. In some regulations specific transport document requirements are more detailed than in others. The format of the requirements also vary. In this proposal the US attempted to resolve these differences by proposing text which could be adopted in all dangerous goods transport regulations. On the basis of this document, the Sub-Committee convened an informal drafting group to consider the proposals for Chapter 5.4 prepared by the US. The result of this work was provided in ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34. The SCOE completed a second reading of the documentation text and agreed to a number of amendments provided in the annex to the report of the SCOE.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/1999/69 (CEPE) Transport of Dangerous Goods Documentation	This carry over paper addressed the shipping paper requirements in Chapter 5.4. CEPE indicated that an in-depth revision of Chapter 5.4 was in order and proposed to conduct extensive user surveys to reconsider the current requirements. The US generally supports the concept of further harmonization of shipping paper requirements but does not agree that major changes from current requirements are necessary. The US did not support this paper at the 17th session and indicated that only minor amendments and reformatting were necessary to align the modal, regional and national documentation requirements. The SCOE agreed with the US position.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/6 (Belgium) Sequence of information on transport document	In this paper Belgium indicated that they remain of the opinion that the information required by 5.4.1.4.1 (Annex 3 to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34) should be easy to find, clearly legible and grouped together which is the only important issue for safety. Belgium states that the real important part in 5.4.1.4.2 is therefore "with no additional information interspersed" and not the sequence because the information can be seen in one glance. Belgium proposed to allow two different sequences for the information in 5.4.1.4.1: -proper shipping name/ class, division, subsidiary risk/ UN number/ packing group -UN number/ proper shipping name/ class, division, subsidiary risk/ packing group. This proposal was not adopted. A second alternative proposed by Belgium requiring UN#/PSN/Class/PG was adopted by a large majority.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/11 (Belgium and Netherlands) Documentation	In this proposal, Belgium and the Netherlands identified differences between the draft text for 5.4.2 *Container packing certificate* and the relevant text of the reformatted IMDG Code including a deficiency in the new text of 5.4.2 that it is only applicable to containers and not vehicles. They proposed that the packing of dangerous goods in vehicles should be consistent with the requirements for containers. They also proposed to harmonize 5.4.2 with paragraph 5.4.2 of the reformatted IMDG Code. Furthermore they propose to bring Chapter 5.4 in line with the restructured RID/ADR paragraph 5.4.2 where a *Container/vehicle packing certificate* should only be provided if the transport precedes a voyage by sea (see proposed para. 5.4.2.3). The US supported this proposal with some minor editorial comments. The paper was adopted with minor drafting amendments (see the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/1998/6 (India) Documentation for wastes	This paper had been carried over for several meetings because India has not been represented. Since India was not present the paper was deferred to the COE meeting in December.

5. MISCELLANEOUS DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE MODEL REGULATIONS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/1999/94 (Germany) Airbags inflators, airbag modules and seat-belt pretensioners *INF. 33, 41 & 60*	This paper was a carry over document from the 17th session. It proposed several new air bag entries including an oxidizer entry. Germany proposed to add new provisions to the Recommendations for airbag inflators/modules containing compressed flammable gases or inflators/modules containing flammable, pyrotechnic or oxidizing materials. The US opposed creating a new entry for the fluid fuel air bags to identify an oxidizing gas hazard. A jointly developed proposal (France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, USA, HMAC and CLEPA) was developed and adopted. INF.60 revised special provisions 235 and 280 as well as packing instructions P902 and LP902. It also grouped all air bags except for those meeting the criteria for 1.4G into a single Class 9 entry (see the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/12 (Germany/Norway/Sweden/UK) Air bag inflators, air bag modules and seat-belt pretensioners	This paper proposed to consolidate all air bag entries under a single Class 9 entry, UN 3268 with the exception that air bags that contain more than 2 grams of explosive material and that have not been tested to demonstrate otherwise be assigned to UN 0503, Division 1.4G. The US did not support the 2 gram exception and the proposal was not adopted. As indicated above, the proposal in INF.60 was adopted (see INF.60 and the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/13 (Argentina) Classification of new unclassified goods	This paper from Argentina proposed to include text in the UN Recommendations indicating that the consignor and the manufacturer are responsible for classifying dangerous goods. This is already covered in 2.0.0, 1.1.1.1 and 5.1.1.2 of the Recommendations. The US did not support the Argentine paper. The US also did not agree that it is necessary to indicate that the competent authority may review the classification or verify it through laboratory testing. Provisions specifying the responsibilities or authority of the competent authority are not typically included in the Model Regulations. This proposal was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/16 (UK) Water-wetted and phlegmatized explosives	This paper addressed several editorial amendments relevant to water wetted explosives primarily concerning the special provisions assigned to water wetted desensitized explosives. The US generally supported this paper but submitted an INF paper to address several points. The SCOE agreed to include seven new desensitized explosives entries in the DGL, delete SP 15 and 18, delete the first sentence of SP 227 and add SP 28 to UN 1347, 1357, 1571 and 2852 (see the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/22 (Japan) Proposal for a new entry for Calcium Hypochlorite in Division 5.1	In this paper Japan proposed to add a new entry "CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED, with more than 10% water" on the basis that there are three entries (UN 1748, 2208 and 2880) of Calcium Hypochlorites, but there is no entry for Calcium hypochlorite with more than 10% water. The US did not agree that a new entry was necessary and did not support a new classification for hydrated calcium hypochlorite. Germany requested that the SCOE delay decisions until German studies were complete. The paper was not adopted. However, it was decided to amend UN 2880 to include concentrations up to 16% water content (see the annex to the report of the SCOE).

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/24 (Germany) Testing of liquid and solid substances as dangerous goods of class 8, packing group III, according to their corrosive properties on steel or aluminium	This paper addressed Germany's concerns with the corrosion rate test method of 2.8.2.4 (c) (ii) of the Model Regulations which is related to the determination of the corrosion rate on steel or aluminium surfaces. The problems raised by Germany referred to the execution of the test, the material, the reaction receptacle, the volume-surface relation of the corrosion medium, the preparation of the metal samples, the test temperature, the working period, the test criteria, the test evaluation, the test evaluation for local corrosion, the corrosion test for liquids, which react corrosively under the influence of water, the corrosion test for solids and the corrosion test for substances which are chemically unstable. The German paper recommended that this issue be considered in the next biennium. The US did not oppose this proposal and the SCOE agreed that it should be considered by the COE for inclusion in the future work program.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/25 (Germany) Class 8 - Exemption of Batteries (Alkali-Manganese-, Zinc carbon-, Nickel-Metalhydride and Nickel-Cadmium Batteries as well as Button cells, UN No. 3028, from the provisions of the UN Model Regulations INF. 64 (Germany)	This paper proposed to except dry batteries such as Alkali-Manganese-Primary-Batteries, Nickel-Cadmium- and Nickel-Metalhydride-Batteries from the requirements of the Model Regulations. The US supported this proposal on the basis of a revised proposal provided in INF.64. The SCOE adopted the proposal with a revised special provision. See INF. 64 and the annex to the report of the SCOE .
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/27 (Germany) 2-Methylbutyraldehyde	This paper proposed to add a new entry "2-Methylbutyraldehyde" in the Dangerous Goods List, Chapter 3.2 of the UN Recommendations on the basis that considerable quantities are transported in Germany. The US supported this proposal and it was adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/30 (CEFIC) Proposition to revise the classification of two new generic chlorosilanes	This paper proposed to delete two generic chlorosilane entries proposed by the US and adopted by the SCOE at its 16th session. The entries are UN 3361, CHLOROSILANES, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S., 6.1,8, PG II and UN 3362, CHLOROSILANES, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S., 6.1, 3/8, PG II. The US opposed this proposal. It was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/42 (USA) Fumigated Units	In this paper the US proposed several amendments to complete the requirements applicable to fumigated transport units which were adopted at the 16th session of the SCOE. Following discussions at the 17th session (see ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/32, paras. 40-41 and Addendum 2), it was decided to amend the English version of the proper shipping name of UN 3359 ("fumigated unit") and to add a new special provision 302 to define the word "unit". In the 11th revised edition of the Model Regulation, only the general documentation and identification requirements in 5.5.2 are applicable to fumigated units. These provisions were included to preclude exposure to toxic fumigants upon entering a fumigated unit. The warning sign posted on the door to the transport unit along with required documentation was considered adequate recognizing that fumigated transport units posed no other risk than confined space entry. The effect of the new entry for fumigated units is to subject such units to all of the applicable requirements of the regulations, including documentation, placarding, emergency response information, and training requirements. The US proposal was intended to correct this problem. The proposal was adopted with the exception of the word "transport" from "fumigated transport unit".

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/43 (USA) Transport of PCBs	This paper proposed a new special provision for the entry Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), UN 2315, Class 9, PG II. Currently there is no indication of a threshold concentration where waste mixtures containing PCBs are not subject to the regulations. Wastes frequently contain very low levels of PCBs. The new special provision would indicate that mixtures of PCBs in concentrations of less than 50 ppm and in packagings containing less than 100 ml of polychlorinated biphenyls are not subject to the Recommendations. The proposed SP "Mixtures of polychlorinated biphenyls are not subject to the requirements of these regulations when in concentrations of not more than 50 ppm" was adopted. The proposal to except packages containing less than 100 ml of polychlorinated biphenyls was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/44 (USA) Precedence of Hazard	This paper proposed an amendment to the Precedence of Hazards Table (see 2.0.3.3) to address the precedence for substances meeting the definitions of both Class 3 and Division 4.3. The SCOE agreed that 4.3 should always take precedence over Class 3 materials regardless of the PG assignment. The US also asked whether the S/C should consider text explaining how to determine the precedence of hazard when 3 or more hazards were involved. The S/C invited the US to submit a proposal to revise paragraph 2.0.3.1.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/48 (Germany) Amendment relating to UN 1153 Ethylene glycol diethyl ether	In this paper Germany proposed to revise the entry in the Dangerous Goods List for UN 1153 Ethylene glycol diethyl ether. Germany indicated that the flashpoint data from practice and data bases seems to be inconsistent with the classification of this substance in several transport regulations (UN, IMDG Code, ADR/RID). On this basis, Germany proposed to revise the classification from PG III to II. The US did not oppose this proposal, but indicated that it preferred to add the PG II entry and maintain the existing PG III entry as differences in the flash point of the industrial grade and pure material could cause a change in its PG designation. The proposal was adopted taking into account the US proposal.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/50 (France) "Organometallic compound, solid, n.o.s."	In this paper France proposed a new entry "ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUND, WATER-REACTIVE, FLAMMABLE, SOLID, N.O.S." France indicated that this is necessary because UN No. 3207 "ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUND or COMPOUND SOLUTION or COMPOUND DISPERSION, WATER-REACTIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S." is for liquid substances based on the Class 3 subsidiary risk. The US supported this proposal but had a number of comments relevant to the IBC packing instructions and the 4.1 sub risk (e.g. assigning IBC04 to the PG I entry in lieu of IBC99 to alleviate the need for a competent authority approval when using metal IBCs). The proposal was adopted taking into account the US comments (see the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/36 (Netherlands) Proposal for amending ammonium nitrate entries; consequences for Global Harmonisation and Downstream Regulations	This paper commented on the proposal ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/1999/59 transmitted by Canada, United States of America and EFMA which was adopted in principle at the 17th session of the SCOE. The Netherlands stated that the proposed test methods were not discriminative enough to screen out potentially dangerous products, especially when large quantities of fertiliser are transported in bulk quantities. The aim of the proposal was to point out the consequences for the downstream Regulations and for the Globally Harmonised System and for establishing transport conditions for the proposed new entries when transported in bulk. The SCOE acknowledged the concerns raised. The Netherlands indicated they would submit a proposal to take their concerns into account. See also discussion under 2000/45.

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/45 (Canada/US/EFMA) Proposals for amending ammonium nitrate entries	This paper commented on remarks made on the proposal ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/1999/59 transmitted by Canada, United States of America and EFMA which was adopted in principle at the 17th session of the SCOE. During the 17th session the Sub-Committee had agreed in principle to accept all main elements of the proposals and invited the authors to submit proposals on outstanding issues and tidy up text where appropriate (Annex 4 of ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34). On the basis of this paper the SCOE agreed to delete UN 0223, UN 2068, UN 2069, UN 2070, UN 2072, amend UN 1942, 2067 and 2071 to read as shown in the annex to the report, add a new special provision based on the previously proposed special provisions and agreed to revising special provision 193. (see INF. 50 and the annex to the report of the SCOE).
5 (b) Lithium batteries	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/INF.4 (USA) Report of the Lithium Battery Working Group (USA) *INF.49 (USA)* *INF.56* (Japan)	This document provided a report of the Lithium Battery Working Group that met in Ottawa, Canada, 13-15 March 2000. The report of the meeting included a revised set of recommendations for amending the UN Model Regulation and Manual of Tests and Criteria with respect to the testing requirements for lithium cells and batteries. The US provided a proposal to amend the current special provision (188) in INF.49 in relation to small lithium batteries. The SCOE agreed to defer any decisions to the December COE for revised formal paper with specific proposals. The US indicated that whatever the outcome of the decisions taken in December, the COE should apply the test requirements to all lithium cells and batteries and requested that INF.49 be submitted as an official paper for the COE meeting. Japan was requested to submit their proposal (INF.56) concerning the transport of batteries in equipment by air to the ICAO Dangerous Goods Panel.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/1999/73 (Canada/Japan)	This was a carry over document from the 17th session and was only included as a background document. The proposals in the report of the working group overtake this paper.
5 (c) Chapter 3.4 (Limited quantities)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/9 (Australia) Limited Quantities	The SCOE adopted in principle the proposal by Australia to require placarding of transport units containing dangerous goods transported as limited quantities. It was not clear exactly how this would be implemented and the SCOE did not agree to revise the limited quantity documentation or package marking requirements. The S/C agreed that the placard requirements should only be applied when some threshold limit was exceeded. The S/C also agreed that the placard requirements should be applied to all limited quantity substances independent of classes. The US maintains that the existing provisions are adequate.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/32 (Germany/Sweden) Limited Quantity *INF 39 & 40.*	In this paper Germany and Sweden indicated support for the Australian proposal to require placards for transport units that contain dangerous goods of limited quantities above a certain set amount (e.g. 2000 kg/ L). They further indicated that it is not reasonable to require full placarding as proposed in the Australian document. Instead they proposed that the placarding system for limited quantities should be the orange rectangular panel which is already used in the UN Recommendations (5.3.2.1.2), the IMDG-Code (7.3.3.3.4) and ADR 10 500. The US did not support this proposal. The proposal was not adopted.

5 (d) Packagings	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/1 (China) Paper Bag Markings	In this paper China proposed to amend the UN Recommendations to authorize the use of paper bags that are made of only two plies of paper. Currently paragraph 6.1.4.18.1 requires at least three plies for UN certified bags. They indicate that from the view of paper-making technology, "ply" is an indistinct concept because paper is made from multi-plies of paper pulp. China proposed to revise 6.1.4.18.1 as follows: "Bags shall be made of a suitable kraft paper or of an equivalent paper with at least two plies. The strength of the paper and the construction of the bags shall be appropriate to the capacity of the bag and to its intended use. Joins and closures shall be sift-proof." The US did not support this proposal. The proposal was revised in discussion and adopted with the following insertion continuing on the first sentence of 6.1.4.18.1 ...plies, the middle ply of which may be a net cloth and adhesive bonding to the outer paper plies. The strength of the paper...(see the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/2 (China) Liquid-tight closure test	In this paper China proposed to add a "liquid tight closure test" for solid dangerous goods. China indicated that they currently impose this test for packages used for export of solid dangerous goods. The U.S. did not support this proposal, indicating that it was not aware of any serious safety concerns relative to substances required to be transported in "damp-proof" packaging and that the term was not used in the Model Regulations. The proposal was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/52 (China) Rescind stacking test for flexible IBCs and flexible large packagings	This paper proposed to remove the requirement for testing flexible IBCs and large packagings from the Model Regulations. The arguments were not considered relevant to large packagings because they may contain inner packagings. While the Chinese comments relative to FIBCs may be legitimate the US did not support the amendment without further data. The proposal was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/3 (Argentina) Paints and Inks	In this paper Argentina proposed to harmonize the requirements for paints and inks in the IMDG Code and UN Recommendations. Specifically they addressed PP1 in P001 and an Amendment 29 exception from packaging tests for viscous flammable liquids. In their paper Argentina expressed concern that UN 1263 paint related materials can cover paint thinning liquids similar to nonane aliphatic or toluene aromatic hydrocarbons and that these materials should be subjected to packaging tests. Amendment 30 has been harmonized with the UN 11th edition and some of the points raised by Argentina are no longer relevant.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/7 (Argentina) "W" marks for large packagings	This paper proposed adding provisions for using a W mark for large packagings. The US supports this proposal in principle, however the Argentine paper did not provide complete text for accomplishing this objective. However, since Argentina was not present, the paper was deferred until the December COE meeting.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/14 (CEFIC, ICCR, ICIBCA, ICPP) Remanufacturing, repair and routine maintenance of intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) *INF. 19 & 66.*	This paper was submitted jointly by representatives of (CEFIC), (ICCR), (ICIBCA) and (ICPP) on the basis of a working group meeting that was held in Homburg, Germany, on 13-14 March 2000. The SCOE agreed that definitions should be proposed for inclusion in the Model Regulations for certain "remanufactured IBCs," "repaired IBCs," and "routine maintenance of IBCs." It was further agreed that the persons maintaining or repairing IBCs should be identifiable by markings on the IBCs and that provisions for retention of reports of periodic tests and inspections also should identify the person performing the tasks. A revised proposal (INF.66) was considered by the SCOE. A number of consequential amendments were adopted to take account of comments and concerns by SCOE participants. INF. 66 adopted with insertion of authorized in 4.1.2.5 (b) reading...the name or authorized symbol of the person and deletion of the proposed paragraph 6.5.1.6.6 (b). (see INF. 66 and the annex to the report of the SCOE).

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/18 (France) Chapter 4.1 - Packing instructions P601, P401, P402	In this paper France proposed to require a leakproofness test and mark for packagings intended to contain toxic by inhalation substances and proposed to delete steel drums from the list of authorized packagings in P401 and to assign UN1411, 1928, 3129(PGI), 3130 (PGI) to P401 The proposals to require periodic testing of drums in P601 and to remove the authorization to use drums in P401 were adopted. The proposed amendment to reassign several multiple-hazard pyrophoric materials to P401 was not adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/19 (UK) Paragraph 4.1.3.4, IBCs for substances liable to become liquid during transport	In this paper the UK proposed to remove a reference to 31HZ2 packagings from the list of unauthorized packagings in 4.1.3.4. This list was developed (see ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/1999/53 - Belgium) to clarify that substances which may become liquid during transport should not be transported in packagings intended for solids. However 31HZ2 IBCs, according to 6.5.1.4.3 and 6.5.3.4.1, are composite IBCs with flexible plastic inner receptacles for liquids, and therefore should not be included in the list. The US supported this proposal. The proposal was adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/39 (USA) Packaging Requirements	This paper proposed that packaging manufacturers should be required to provide instructions relevant to the completion of packagings and identify the specifications of all materials and items needed. It was proposed to include such requirements in Chapters 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6 that are applicable to packaging manufacturers. It was also proposed that an additional requirement be included in Part 4 requiring that each package be completed in conformance with the manufacturer's instructions and that the appropriate materials and items be used. The proposal was adopted as modified by INF. 48 (see INF. 48 and the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/41 (USA) Packing of ethylene oxide	In this paper the US proposed to add an additional packaging method in the form of a new SP for ethylene oxide as follows: "Ethylene oxide (UN 1040) may also be packed in hermetically sealed glass or metal inner packagings suitably cushioned in fibreboard, wooden or metal boxes meeting the Packing Group I performance level. The maximum quantity permitted in any glass inner packaging is 30 grams, and the maximum quantity permitted in any metal inner packaging is 200 grams. After filling, each inner packaging must be determined to be leak-tight by placing the inner packaging in a hot water bath at a temperature, and for a period of time, sufficient to ensure that an internal pressure equal to the vapour pressure of ethylene oxide at 55 ^{0}C is achieved. The total quantity in any outer package may not exceed 2.5 kg." The proposal was adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/INF.31 (USA/UK) ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/INF.32 (USA)	These papers addressed proposed amendments to the IBC packing instruction requirements. The proposal in INF.32 to realign and amend special IBC provisions B3 and B4 was adopted. The US agreed to resubmit its proposal in INF.32 taking into account comments received by SCOE participants. In INF.32 the US had proposed to authorize fiberboard IBCs for substances assigned to IBC07 (PGI toxic solids, and 4.3 PGII solids) consistent with current US regulations and to make some other adjustments to the IBC packing instructions to more closely align them with current HMR requirements. The US will submit a formal document for the December COE meeting.

5 (e) Infectious substances	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/15 (UK) Diagnostic Specimens INF.18 (HMAC) INF.23 (USA)	This paper proposed that diagnostic specimens be classified in Division 6.2, assigned a separate UN number, and redefined. It was also proposed to add a note to indicate that blood which has been collected for the purpose of blood transfusion or for the preparation of blood products, and blood products and any tissues or organs intended for use in transplants are not regarded as dangerous goods for transport. The US generally supported this proposal but proposed amendments in INF.23 namely: 1) that there should be a drop test consistent with the test required in the ICAO TI, 2) packaging sizes should be consistent with ICAO (i.e. for liquids change volumes to 500 ml & 4L respectively. For solids, change weights to 500 g & 4 kg respectively). and 3) the packaging should be water resistant. The proposal was adopted with amendments to the proposed P650 consistent with the US comments. See the annex to the report of the SCOE.
5 (f) Toxic by inhalation substances	No proposal has been submitted under this sub-item.	
5 (g) Segregation	No proposal has been submitted under this sub-item.	
5 (h) Organic peroxides/Self-reactive substances	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/10 (Finland/CEFIC) Peroxyacetic acid in tanks	This paper proposed to add the following new entry to the list of organic peroxides: PEROXYACETIC ACID WITH WATER, TYPE F, stabilized. This entry would apply to Peroxyacetic Acid originating from #41% with water, total active oxygen (Peroxyacetic Acid+H2O) #9.5%, which fulfills the criteria of 2.5.3.3.2 (f). The proposal was adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/23 (Japan) New organic peroxide	This paper proposed to add the following entry to the list of organic peroxides: DIISOPROPYLPEROXYDICARBONATE. Japan included test results showing that the new entry meets the criteria of UN 3115 type D. The proposal was adopted.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/28 (Germany) Self reactive substance	This paper proposed to amend the name of "2-DIAZO-1-NAPHTHOL-4-SULPHONIC ACID ESTER" in the column "Self-reactive Substances" to read: "2-DIAZO-1-NAPHTHOL-4-and/or-5-SULPHONIC ACID ESTER FORMULATION TYPE D" and to delete the entry "2-DIAZO-1-NAPHTHOL-5-SULPHONIC ACID ESTER" in the column "Self-reactive Substance". A new remark (9) would be added as follows and applied to the new entry: "(9) Formulations which fulfil the criteria of 2.4.2.3.3.2(d)." The paper also proposed to replace "100%" by "< 100 %" in the column headed "Concentration (%)" for the entry "2-DIAZO-1-NAPHTHOL-4-SULFONIC ACID ESTER", which would also be amended to read "2-DIAZO-1-NAPHTHOL-4-and/or-5-SULPHONIC ACID ESTER FORMULATION TYPE D". The US questioned the objective of this paper since this issue had been previously discussed and the current text reflects what was agreed. The SCOE agreed to the text adopted at the 16th session as modified by a comment from the UK (see the annex to the report of the SCOE).
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/40 (USA) New self-reactive substance	This paper proposed to list 4-Nitrophenylhydrazine, wetted with 25-35% water in the List of Self-Reactive Substances. A decision on this proposal was deferred pending further information from the US.

5 (i) Explosives	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/21 Report of the working group on ammonium nitrate emulsions	This paper proposed a new entry to be added to the DG List as : "AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION, intermediate for blasting explosives", Class 5.1, PG III with the following special provision applied: "This entry applies to non sensitised emulsions consisting primarily of a solution of ammonium nitrate dispersed in an oil phase, intended to produce a Type E blasting explosive only after further processing prior to use." A working group was convened to consider the requirements for ammonium nitrate emulsions. To the regret of several participants including the US, the working group significantly modified the text adopted previously by the working group which met in Norway in particular by adding new tests even though no data to support the new tests had been submitted. The US objected to this decision. This matter will be revisited during the COE meeting in December.
5 (j) Miscellaneous	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/8 (Argentina) UN Recommendations and the Model Regulations	In this paper Argentina proposed to change the title of the UN Model Regulations and Test Manual so that the word "Recommendations" is not referenced. Since Argentina was not present, the paper was deferred until the December COE meeting.
6. GLOBAL HARMONISATION OF SYSTEMS OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS		
6 (a) General	No formal proposals were submitted under this sub-item however INF. 21 which was submitted by the chairman of the IOMC Coordinating Group was considered. This paper provided a report of the 16th Consultation of the IOMC Coordination Group for the Harmonization of Chemical Classification Systems. A number of SCOE participants expressed concern that the IOMC was unable to reach a conclusion on the classification procedures for mixtures and that new schemes were being raised, particularly with respect to the recent proposal by Sweden.	
6 (b) Health hazards and hazards to the environment	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/4 (Argentina) Health hazards and hazards to the environment	In this paper Argentina proposed to add a section to the UN Data sheet regarding environmental hazards (i.e. acute and chronic toxicity, bioaccumulation, degradability, and oxygen demand). The US generally agreed with this proposal but indicated that it should be done consistent with the adoption of the environmental criteria.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/INF.8 (UK)	Following the decision by the Sub-Committee at its last session (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/34, para. 134) to adopt text concerning classification of environmentally hazardous substances in the next revised edition of the UN Model Regulations, the expert from the United Kingdom had prepared a revised version of draft chapter 2.9. Several participants said that they were reluctant to introduce that text in the next edition of the Model Regulations because the work on criteria for classification of mixtures had not yet been completed by OECD, and they would prefer such provision to be introduced only when the whole scheme for classification of substances and mixtures is available. The representative of OECD said that although the work on mixtures had not yet been completed, the criteria agreed for pure substance would not be modified. After long discussion on these issues, the chairman proposed to vote again on the principle of introducing new provisions for substances dangerous to the environment by reason of aquatic pollution into the next edition of the Model Regulations. The Sub-Committee decided that these provisions should not be included in the next edition of the Model Regulations, and that the proposal by the United Kingdom (INF.8) and the comments by the expert from Germany (INF.63) should be deferred to the 2001 July session of the Sub-Committee.

6 (c) Physical Hazards (aerosols)	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/34 (FEA/CSMA) Global harmonization of flammability criteria for aerosols	This paper proposed test methods (Enclosed Space Ignition Test, Determination of the Ignition Distance of the Spray Jet, and Aerosol Foam Flammability Test) for the purpose of determining the flammability of aerosols. The US supported this proposal and the test methods were agreed to by the working group on physical hazards (see discussion in the report of the SCOE). However, the pass/fail criteria for each of the tests and particular details for conducting the tests were not completely resolved. The working group agreed that: - aerosols containing less than 1% flammable components should be considered non-flammable and need not be subjected to testing; - for the ignition distance the criterion should be ignition at a distance between 15 to 90 cm; - for the foam test, the criterion should be a stable flame of 4 cm height for not less than 2 seconds; and - for the enclosed space ignition test (drum test) the criterion should be a time-equivalent of 150 s/m3 necessary to achieve ignition in one cubic meter of space. These issues may be discussed further at the COE meeting in December if it is agreed to reconvene the physical hazards working group.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/46 (USA) Extremely flammable criteria for aerosols	In this paper the US proposed that an aerosol be classified as being extremely flammable when: (1) if, when tested by the ignition distance test method at 30 centimetres, a flashback (a flame extending back to the actuator) is obtained at any degree of valve opening and the flashpoint of the base product is less than - 5 ^{o}C; or (2) if the aerosol contains 85% or more of constituents having a flash point of 93 °C or below and the heat of combustion is greater than 95% ethanol. No final decision was taken on the second US proposal however many agreed that an extremely flammable level should be established.
	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/49 (CSMA) Aerosol flammability classification	In this paper CSMA proposed two options for aerosol flammability classification. Option 1 included a separate Proposal for Storage and Use (Annex 1), and a separate Proposal for Transport (Annex 2). Option 2 included a single, combined Proposal for Flammability Classification (Annex 3). Annex 4 included a supporting document entitled “Justification of Chemical Heat of Combustion Method”. The US supported a single set of flammability criteria for hazard communication but no final decision was reached. There was no consensus with respect to whether there should be one, two or three hazard levels.
6 (d) Hazard communication	The Sub-Committee was informed of the progress made by the ILO Working Group on Hazard Communication that met in Geneva, 22-26 May 2000. The Sub-Committee took note of the report of the Chairman on the 5th meeting of the ILO Working Group for the Harmonization of Chemical Hazard Communication. The Sub-Committee considered the comments by the Coordination Group concerning the activities of the new Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee) which will meet starting in 2001. The secretariat reminded the group that ECOSOC resolution 1999/65 invited Members States interested in participating in the GHS Sub-Committee to apply for membership at the latest by the end of 2000 so that the composition of the GHS Sub-Committee and the reconfigured Committee may be decided at the organizational session for 2001 of the Economic and Social Council.	
7. OTHER BUSINESS		

	ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2000/33 (UN Secretariat)	This document provided a report of the interagency meeting on integrating IAEA's Regulations into the Regulations of other International transport Safety Organizations. This document resulted in a long discussion and the airing of concerns by several participants concerning the decision to delay implementation of modal regulations on the basis of the Joint Meetings inability to adopt the new IAEA ST-1 requirements in accordance with the normal revision cycle. A number of participants expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the decisions taken and the subsequent delays in adopting the 11th revised edition of the UN Recommendations.

***UN Papers for the 18th session may be downloaded from the UN Transport Division web site at:* http://www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc/c3doc.html.**